VOL. LVI.-NO. 39.

HEWITT TAKES UP THE GAGE.

ACCEPTING HIS RENOMINATION BY THE COUNTY DEMOCRACE.

in which he Goes for Tammany Mythout Gloves—He is for Cleveland, Too —Justifying his Course—The City of New Tork is in the Hands of Honest Gentlemen -He Says a Hearty Word for Col, Murphy -Tulking Over the Rest of the Ticket,

The Mayor's return to the City Hall's bustle from the quiet of Ringwood yesterday, shortly after noon, was awaited by the reporters, who speedily emphasized the contrast for him. But the Mayor retained the placidity characteristic of Ringwood, and let the reporters bustle. He said that he had not read any newspapers and knew none of the particulars of his nomina-Some one had told him of it, however, but he really had nothing to say on the subject. then questioned concerning the rest of the

ticket, he showed more interest, especially as the questions appertained to a clumsy effort on the part of the World to create dissensions. er the appearance thereof, in the ranks of the pporters of Abram. The story was that Mayor Hewitt was opposed to the nomination of Col. Michael C.Murphy for Sheriff, and would refuse to run on the same ticket with him. This the Mayor denied at once. "Murphy is a fine fellow," said he: "I would rather run with him than against him. I am sure I know of no reason why I should not want him on the ticket with me. Perhaps, though, he might not wish to run on the same ticket with me. Somebody ought to ask him about that," concluded the Mayor, with a laugh.

In the evening, at his house. Mayor Hewitt was officially notified of his nomination by the County Democracy. The committee which carried the news to him were selected among the County Democrats who were in the New Amsterdam Club at 8 o'clock. They were Corporation Counsel Henry R. Beekman, Excise Commissioner William P. Mitchell, Comptroller Myers, Assistant District Attor-neys Fitzgerald and Goff, Gen. Now-Col. E. T. Wood, William Cauldwell. Thomas C. Dunham, Patrick H. Kirwin, Henry Thomas C. Dunham, Patrick R. Airwin, Henry Allen, and A. C. Culver. The committee drove over to the Mayor's house, and were conducted to the library on the second floor, where the Mayor reselved them. The committee stood in a half circle at one end of the room; the Mayor stood in the centre facing them, and behind him were a dozen reporters. After the greetings were over Comptroller Weers add:

simply want to say, Mr. Mayor, that, while the County Democracy has seen fit to confer many honors on me in the past, never have they conterred on me an honor so great as to-night, when they delegated me to notify you of right, when they delegated me to notify you of your unanimous renomination for Mayor of this city. This nomination is, I assure you as unselfish as it is unsought, and I sincerely hope that you will accept it."

Mayor Hewitt accepted the nomination in a speech that lasted nearly half an hour. Here is what he said:

MAYOR HEWITT'S SPEECH.

You have a little advantage over me from the fact that while you knew you were coming to me with this news I only surmised it. Hearned on coming to town on Saturday that you had decided to out me in nomination. I had hoped that this result might be avoided. I have used that this result might be avoided. I have used every device within my power to secure the nomination of some Democrat who would be acceptable to the party and to the city, and I stated, with all sincerity, that I would not have accepted a nomination for Mayor in the event of the two wings of the Democratic party coming to an agreement. I perhaps went beyond the bounds of propriety in suggesting the names of one or two gentlemen who I thought would meet this requirement. At the same time I stated that if either party put a man in nomination, expecting thereby to control the city patronage, I would run.

thereby to control the city patronage, I would run.

With the full knowledge of that fact, Tammany Hall has seen if to put in nomination a gentleman against whom, personally, I have nothing to say. It is not the man, but what he represents. He represents the spoils principle, and nothing eise. Democratic principles require that the leader shall be selected by the people and not by a clique. Now, Tammany Hall, for many years longer than I can remember, has been in the hands of a secret society. Nobody can meet in that building except with the consent of the factherms. They manage the society so as to secure a voting majority, then, having secured their election, a low of them constitute an inner circle which determines how the offices shall be allotted.

It is a curious fact that Tammany Hall has

e allotted.

It is a curious fact that Tammany Hall has alled since 1873 in securing its object. None It is a curious fact that Tammany Hall has failed since 1873 in securing its object. None of the Mayors who have been elected by her consent and with her help could to-day get a nomination from Tammany Hall. In my own case I was not selected by Tammany Hall two years ago because they liked me. I was selected because they thought I might save them from utter ruin. They took me a good deal on the principle on which the devil quotes Scripture at times. I made the race, not on the principles of Tammany Hall, and I was elected. I regarded myself as the servant of the people. I have faithfully tried to discharge my trust.

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An interview was reported to have been had with Mr. Grant, in which he said that I had not kept faith with Tammany Hall. Int once wrote to Mr. Grant and asked him if he had made such a statement. He did not answer, but called on me and said he would not reply to the question. I told him that it was simply a letter from one gentlement to another and a letter from one gentleman to another, and I asked him if he would deny the statement. "No," he said, "I will not deny it," and he leit. That explains many things that have happened since.

That explains many things that have happened since.

They are going to have the real article or nothing this time. I think they have counted a little on my magnanimity, believing that in view of the Fresidential election I will decline to run. I see it is reported that I do not endorse the Democratic national nominations. I will put that at rest. There have been differences between the Fresident and myself, but they have not changed my views a particle. The Fresident is the regular nominee of the Democratic party, and I am a Democrat.

If the Tammany party are right the Fresidential voice ought to gain because of this triangular fight. Whether that will be so er not is not my affair. They have put me in a position where I have got to sine public opinion in the face, if I should decline the citizens nomination. After that nomination was made Tammany Hall, instead of offering to you a candidate who would be acceptable, offered one whom you could not support. They therefore have made this issue, and not I. They have thrown down the gage of battle and I will take it up.

candidate who would be acceptable, offered one whom you could not support. They therefore have made this issue, and not I. They have thrown down the gage of battle and I will take it up.

I think the time has come when their great model of a political trust which has been denounced from every quarter—this Tammany Hall—should be broken up. If the day after election I find that I am not elected I shall not feel the slightest humifiation. I do not hesitate to say now that it is a great humiliation to the people of New York to find that the carrying on of the city Government has to be determined by a few men, possibly no more than three—I only know two, Mr. Croker and Mr. Grant—against the great mass of the Intelligence and the property of the city.

In view of these things you will see how trivial are the accusations against me. They say my manners are bad, I admit if. I believe that I my manners had been good I should have been President cith years ago. They say I did a part of the city's people an injustice in the matter of the Irish flags. I do not believe that I did. I have observed that the Staats-Zeitma, which is always the friend of law and order, has expressed itself as neutral in this fight because they don't like my views on naturalization. I think it would be as proper for them to object to my ideas on the transit of venus or whether the microbes were at the bottom of yellow fever. I have my views on the naturalization laws, but how can I be held responsible for the laws themselves. I have been quoted assaying that I would not allow people to be naturalized under fourteen years; but there is no reason why there should not be provision made for such citizens, for example, as Carl Schurz, who, by their intelligence, have proven their right to citizenship within less than fourteen or, perhaps, twenty-one years, but that there might to citizenship within less than fourteen or, perhaps, twenty-one years, but that there might be exceptions. There can be no question but that universal sentiment demand that the

manner in which the duties of Mayor have been discharged during the past two years. My record is made, and I don't propose to offer excuses for it. It, after two years of hard labor, with careful attention to business. I have performed that labor in vain, and the people are so stupid that they do not know what I have done, then I ought not to be elected again. I insist, nevertheless, that I have put as many hours conscientions work into this business as any man ever did in two years.

I am accused of increasing the taxes. They were increased, but the result will show why it was done. Gen. Newton and myself got up a plan by which the pavements of the city could be put in order and kept in order. We went to the Legislature and were defeated because a Tammany Hall man, the President of the Board of Aldermen, was working against us.

If any money has been dishonestly applied I have failed to find it out. The truth is the city of New York is in the hands of honest gentlemen. It is generally understood that the Mayor has the right to make removals. That is not so, lie can only recommend them. I think it might be better if he had the right in this matter as well as in appointments. There are twenty-three Commissioners to be appointed by the next Mayor. If I should be elected Mayor I should put the best men in the places whether they were my friends or not or even if I took them from Tammany.

So, centlemen, if you come here with the idea that I will give you patronage, you are greatly mistaken, I would not take such a nomination as that which Mr. Grant has taken.

Gentiemen, I accept your nomination. I shall write a letter to the citizens who have nominated me, and I hope you will consider that letter as addressed to you also.

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THE REST OF THE COUNTY TICKET.

The discussion of the rest of the County Democracy ticket went on all day yesterday informally and formally; where two or three were gathered together, as well as where the sub-Executive Committee sat in state. The nomination of Col. Murphy was pretty well clinched by the hearty endorsement of the Mayor, and there was little talk of any one else. Fo. County Clerk the sailing was less smooth. The outcome that seemed most probable was the nomination of ex-Senator James Daly, whom Oswald Ottendorfer will favor as heartily as if he were a German. Dr. Fruch, the German choice for Coroner, will doubtless be nominated. The other candidates for Coroner will be Dr. P. E. Donlin and Vice-President of the Board of Aldermen Daniel E. Dowling, unless it is thought that Alderman Philip Benjamin will be needed to strengthen the ticket with the Hebrew voters. This would give Dowling a chance to try for I resident of the Board of Alderman of the Board of Aldermen, though an up-towner like Waldo Hutchins or Alderman Cyrus O. Hubbell is most thought of now. The effort to get Henry Clausen to run either for County Clerk or President of the Board of Aldermen is a fallure. His friend Sepator Stadler, who left him early in the afternoon, said: "He told me positively that he was not a candidate for any office and would under no circumstances accept a nomination."

William R. Grace visited Mr. Clausen after Senator Stadler had seen him, but up to midnight no word was received in the New Amsterdam Club that his persuasiveness had any effect. Alderman Cyrus O. Hubbell is one of the three Aldermen who voted with the Mayor of the famous flag question. The other two were Cowie and Von Minden.

The most interesting feature of the County Democracy discussion of the Hewitt ticket is that everybody is in it. The dire predictions that Henry Murray, Charles Reiliy, and Thomas P. Walsh would bolt THE REST OF THE COUNTY TICKET.

HUNTING FOR BURIED TREASURE.

Store Sald to be Buried Near Yonkers.

BOSTON, Oct. 8 .- A sequel to the story lately printed in THE SUN in regard to a treasure of \$20,000 which was stolen from a New York jeweller and hidden near New York city by a burglar who died in prison, is told by the ex-convict to whom the robber revealed his secret. His name is John Harvey of Medfield, Mass., and he was serving time for complicity the confidence of the robber. His search for the treasure met with partial success. He verified all the landmarks as given by the convict, and learned enough to convince him that the treasure was in the ground in the place shown. Harvey gave the following account of

his search: We went to New York last Friday, took an elevated train to Forty-second street, and then the cars for Yonkers, near the Hudson. We arrived at that place between 10 and 11 o'clock and walked out into the country about two miles, as indicated by the plan. The farm was found on which the plan said the crock full of valuables was buried. It had been cut up a good deal during the past fifteen years, there being three or four new roads run through the land. We found the different places on the land as indicated by Ray's plan. The place where the bonds and jewelry were said to be hidden was between two oak trees. One formed a line with a stone wall on the Valentine estate, and the other wass feet distant and standing within a few feet of the wall. The oak tree which formed a line with the wall was found in the position laid out in the plan, but the other tree could not be found, for where it ought to be as by plan a great hoap of stones were niled. Mr. Valentine was asked if he knew whether an oak had been cut that was there. He did not recollect, but his brother James remembered that an oak tree did stand on the spot, and that it was cut some years ago. The Valentines desired to know the importance of the matter, and in order to throw them off the seen! I said that a prisoner in Massachusetts had confessed that a diamond ring which he had stolen was buried somewhere near the spot. When Mr. Valentine heard that he at once remarked: "I'll bet that was some of Goodwin's work." I asked him who Goodwin was, and he said that he was the smartest crook that part of the country had known during his time. Goodwin lived only a short distance from Mr. Valentine heard that he at once remarked: "I'll bet that was some of Goodwin's work." I asked him who Goodwin was, and he said that he was the smartest crook that part of the country had known during his time. Goodwin lived only a short distance from Mr. Valentine heard that he at once remarked: "I'll bet that was some of Goodwin was and he said that he was the smartest crook that part of the country had known during his elevated train to Forty-second street, and then the cars for Yonkers, near the Hudson. We ar-

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8 .- The beginning of the second week of the Exposition was a complete surprise to the management, from the plets surprise to the management, from the fact that the attendance was as large as on the opening day. Commencing to-morrow and continuing through the week, there will be a bench show of dogs from the best kennels in America. running races, concerts by Cappa's band, and exhibitions by Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. This is the most extensive daily programme ever given at an exposition in this country, and there is every indication that this will be the most successful exhibition ever held in the South.

Chinamen Excluded.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 8 .- Four New York Chinamen, returning in bond through Canwhere they had been visiting, were refused re-admission into the States at the part of the Suspension Bridge in New York to-day. The refusal was based on the recent law excluding Chinese from the States. They will now have to pay a Canadian tax of \$50 or leave Canada.

Another Convert to Democracy.

New Haven, Oct. 8.—Thomas Kelly of Middietown President of the Ebony Lamphiack Company, has declared for Cieveland and Thurman and the Milis BLAINE DEFENDS THE EAST.

HE DENIES THE ASSERTION THAT THE WEST SELLS HER NOTHING.

w England Alone, He Says, Spends \$200,000,000 a Year in the West, and \$200,000,000 More in Other States, While the England Aeross the Sea Is Our Customer to the Extent of Only \$350,000,000 in the Course of a Year. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 8 .- Mr. Blaine arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon, en-

tirely recovered from the cold which had kept him at Detroit until this morning. There were crowds at all the stations through which he passed, and an immense and enthusiastic throng met him at the depot here. Escorted by a long procession the Blaine party proceeded to the Morton House, and thence, after dinner, to Hartman's Hall. Every inch of space in the room was occupied. Mr. Blaine's address was frequently interrupted by cheers. He said: "ME. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF

MICHIGAN: I have no doubt you have often heard that the system of protection was devised for the benefit of New England, that the East gets all the advantages, and that the West sustains all the burden. That has been the cry of the free traders ever since there was a West, yet under it all the West does somehow in this great national progress keep in place in the van, and in point of rapidly expanding enterprise and in point of great acquisition of wealth keeps ahead of the East in the ratio of acquisition. I am especially influenced this afternoon to call your attention to the issue involved in that charge by having read in a Detroit paper that the Hon. Don. M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General under President Cleveland, has lately been delivering himself on that subject, and I quote, among other things, from what he says, the following: 'New England selfishly hangs on the body politic, absorbing the wealth and giving nothing in return. We buy of New England at extertionate prices. kept up by the tariff, while at the same time we sell her nothing."

"If Mr. Dickinson in these deliverances speaks the words of sober truth it is a very serious matter. If New England is prospering under a protective tariff and is selling largely to the West every year, and is buying nothing from her, it presents, I say, a very serious aspect of affairs, and there should be a radical

from her, it presents, I say, a very serious aspect of affairs, and there should be a radical change. Evidently it cannot be a permanent condition of trade. As soon as I read that statement by Mr. Dickinson I set myself to work to procure some statistics, and I shall give you the benefit of them; and I premise at this point by saying that every time you hear a Western man complaining that the East, and especially New England—for which I shall especially speak at this time—gets everything and gives nothing, sells everything and buys nothing, you hear the same man telling you that our great market is beyond the focean in Old England, and that there is where the West should look for the sale of her products. You can always tell one of them by that sign.

"Well, I have been busy for a day or two past securing some statistics on the point of New England taking nothing from the West. In the first place, I find that she takes between a half million and six bundred thousand tons of grain annually. She raises only 4 per cent, of what her people use for breadstuff. Next, we had only 60,000,000 pounds of we of grown annually by the farmers of the country when the free trade tariff was in operation just before the war. Under the effect of the protective tariff we have increased the amount of wool, grown almost wholly in the West, to 300,000,000 pounds annually, and it brings a vast aggregate of nearly \$100,000,000, to the farmers of the country. Mr. Cleveland recommends that the duty on wool be repealed, and that we shall nut the wool grower of Australia and Canada. The Republicans say No, and Now England, of which Mr. Dickinson speaks so disrespectfully, takes every year half of that entire wool crop and pays the West \$45,000,000 a year, she needs also provisions—which include all forms of meat—and for that, and poultry in addition, imported from the West, New England needs a good deal of lumber, hardwood and pine, and there are just three States here from which she gets it—Michigan. Wisconsin, and Minnesota—and she pays will observe, is well up toward \$200,000,000.
We all know that Mr. Don Dickinson belongs to an Administration that can afford to lend bankers \$60,000,000 a year of Government money without interest, so that he probably thinks \$200,000,000 is not much of a sum; but to those of us in the East who pay fit, and to those of you in the West who receive it, it does, somehow or other, come very handy in settling our balances at the end of the year.

"This little bit of a New England, which, Mr. Dickinson says, contemptuously, has only four millions of people—this little bit of a frozen place on the northeast coast of the United States—takes \$60,000,000 worth of cotton from the Southern States, and she goes down to Pennsylvania and Maryland and West Virginia with their coal, iron, and steel and of the products of coal, iron, and steelshe takes \$56,000,000 more. Then she takes as large an amount of petroleum and hemp and rice and fruits of all kinds; and in the grand aggregate that little bit of a piece of country, scarcely so large as the State of Illinois—six little States—takes more than four hundred millions worth of material from the other States of the Union, and in the grand exchange between East and West makes the trade profitable to both, and then keeps the money at home instead of seuding it beyond the sea. I telegraphed last Saturday to learn the total value of products that we sent to Old England last year—of all imaginable articles—and I ascertained that it was \$525,000,000.

"Now, gentlemen, if you want to know what the value of the home market at your door and among your fellow citizens as compared with forty millions beyond the seas, Is anything more needed to prove the wonderfail advantage of a home market it out of the prosperity of the properity tariff could do for the prosperity of the people, I would come out to the West; I am answering only for the section that has been assailed by the Postmaster-General But, gentlemen, beyond that, the tariff is not limited to New England or to the East in its prot

into Grand Rapids, and I would say. Look at this great and prosperous city. It was a town of 8,000 people the day Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, and it is a city to day of nearly 89,000, with industries amounting in the aggregate to twenty-five millions a year; and such is the vast subdivision of labor you have that there are more than a hundred different trades and callings in full operation. I have had the pleasure of reading the report of your Board of Trade today, and it gives the value of the products you turn out—\$6,000,000 in furniture, \$4,500,000 from the planing mills, \$700,000 in boots and shoes, more than \$1,000,000 in the tanning of leather. Why, the industries of the country are not in the East. They are coming to the West, and the influence of the protective tariff, with its great stimulus to industries, is at your

ars not in the East. They are coming to the West, and the influence of the protective tariff, with its great stimulus to industries, is at your own door.

"Hut Mr. Dickinson has other grievances with New England, and he threatens great things against her. He is going to show how old Federal New England did not support the war of 1812. Well, I wish he would. He will find two gentlemen from rank old Federal families in Tresident Cleveland's Cabinet. They can give him what information he wants on that point. I mean Mr. Bayard and Mr. Endicott. Ah.? says Mr. Dickinson; and flying from his contest with the old Federalists, he says that New England cid nothing like her share in putting down the rebellion. She did not do even as well as Missouri and Kentucky. Before answering Mr. Dickinson I wanted to certify my memory, and I telegraphed to ascertain. How many soldiers did the six New England States contribute to the war for the Union? You will remember there were only 3,000,000 of people in New England, with not 600,000 arms-bearing people in the whole of the six States. The answer to my telegram was that New England sent 325,000 soldiers to the army, and 45,000 salilors to the navy.

"I have a plee of advice to give to Mr. Dickinson. There was once a very forward, upstartiet member of Gen. Scott's Staff, and he "I have a piece of advice to give to Mr. Dis-inson. There was once a very forward, un-startish member of Gen. Scott's staff, and he was always talking in a way that mortified his associatee and his chief. The old General, at inst out of all patience, said to him one evening: 'My young friend, you would be greatly improved by studying the history of your

improved by studying the history of your country.

"My friends, you know a man who talks as a Cabinet officer represents the national Administration. Once upon a time an officer of the Cabinet was asked a question in Parliament which he could not answer, and Charles James Fox, who was of the opposition, said: There is one fault that can never be forgiven in a Cabinet officer—ignorance. I commend Mr. Don M. Dickinson to a serious and trayerful study of this short saying of Charles James Fox."

This evening Mr. Blaine reviewed a torchlight procession, and briefly addressed another meeting in Hartman's Hall.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1888.

JOHN Y. M'KANE DEFEATED. He Must Now Either Compromise or Ge

The appeal of John Y. McKane, the political boss of Gravesend, to the courts for restoration to the Democratic General Committee of Kings county, from which he was ousted for supporting a Republican for the Assembly at the last election, has not proved successful, Chief Justice Barnard of the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the committee and against McKane. This is the decision:

against McKane. This is the decision:
"No actionable fact is averred in the complaint. The General Committee had power to disband any town association which acted in bestifity to it. Under this provision, and according to the forms provided by the constitution of the General Committee, it disbanded Gravesend and ordered a new enrollment of voters. So far no complaint can be made.
"Under the new enrollment an election was Gravesend and ordered a new enrollment of voters. So far no complaint can be made.

"Under the new enrollment an election was had, and at this election the plaintiff was elected a delegate to the committee. The defendant association refused to receive him. Having disbanded the town for hostility to the purposes of the organization, and the new election having resulted in the return of the objectionable person, it was competent for the committee, by a majority vote, to refuse to receive the same person who had been ousted by the regular proceedings for the disbandment of his town. To go through another process of disbandment, another enrollment and election and with the same result, would be without any useful purpose. The object sought to be obtained was the organization of the town by persons in harmony with the Democratic party, and, if a town falled to elect such a person, the committee could lawfully refuse to necept the delegate proposed to be sent by the town as a delegate.

"The rights of the claintiff are but such as will give him an action for restoration, even if he was improperly refused admission to the General Committee. A political organization must have as members those who favor the common cause. If an enemy be elected to it as a delegate, the general body may act without the observance of the strict forms governing such cases in courts of justice and refuse to receive him. The courts cannot aid him. The question must be determined between the town and the committee. There must be judgment for the defendment on the demurrer, with costs."

with costs."

It is said McKane and his friends will work for the success of the national and State tickets, but that they will oppose all the local Democratical and the said lates.

ets, but that they will oppose all the local Democratic candidates.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met last night, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Discipline Committee resolved to restore Justice John McMahon and John L. Voorhees as delegates from the town of Gravesend, McMahon and Voorhees had suffered a like penalty with John Y. McKane, but they succeeded in satisfying the Discipline Committee that they had not followed McKane in his support of the Republican candidate for Assembly. The action of last night restores the Gravesend Association to fellowship in the General Committee, and is the first step toward a bitter fight between McKane and the regulars in the town association.

The General Committee also fixed Oct. 26 as the day for holding the ward conventions for the nomination of Supervisors.

PHELPS AND SEWELL.

Was there a Republican Conference in Jersey City Yesterday!

Gen. John Ramsay, one of the New Jersey State Republican Committee, said yesterday regarding the reported fight between Congressnan William Walter Phelps and Gen. William J. Sewell for United States Senator, now occupled by Senator McPherson:
"If the reported quarrel is true, it will be a

Sewell and Phelps will do all they can to make the Legislature Republican. I am sure there will be but one Republican candidate in any will be but one Republican candidate in any Assembly district, and so there will be no chance for cutting and trading votes on the national tieket. All we want to do now is to elect a Reaublican Legislature, and then Phelps and Sewell can do their quarrelling and settle it between themselves."

It is said that there was a conference of prominent Republicans from all parts of the State.

It is said that there was a conference of prominent lieublicans from all parts of the State in Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City yesterday afterneon to consider the alleged qurarel. What was done cannot at present be learned. Democrats are jubilant over the trouble in the Republican camp, and say that it increases largely the chances of electing a Democratic Legislature.

HUDSON COUNTY POLITICS.

Colored Republicans Parade-Lawrence Fagan for Assemblyman.

Jersey City streets were alive with colored Republican paraders last night, the occasion ner ever raised in the city by colored voters. About 3,000 men were in line. There were delegations from the Fifth and Eighth wards of this city, and from the Eleventh ward of Brooklyn.

The Ninth Assembly district Hudson County
Democratic Convention met in Hoboken last
night and nominated Lawrence Pagan, an iron
manufacturer and a popular Democrat. for
member of Assembly. Police Commissioner
Michael Coyle was to have been the nominee.
He decided to withdraw just before the Convention was called, and he threw his support
to Fagan.

One of the largest Democratic ratification
meetings that has been held in Hudson county
was in the Pavonia Rink last night. The rink
was crowded, and many who came could not
get in. Col. McAnerney, elector at large on
the Democratic ticket, presided, and made a
ringing speech. Col. Foster of Ohio also spoke.

BLINDED BY LIGHTNING.

John Blane Struck while Driving a Wagon

-A Cistern Dried Up. John Blane drives a beer wagon for G. Feigenspan. While he was in Ridgewood at 9 o'clock on Saturday night, returning to the brewery perched on his pile of empty kegs, he he remembers the sudden bang, and that something seemed to snap in his head. He lay stunned on the kegs for some time. When he recovered he was annoyed to find he could not see. He cried for help, and he was so near the brewery in Myrtle and Cypress Hills avenues that his fellow workmen heard him. He was taken home. Yesterday he was able to see a little, and his doctor hopes to bring him around all right.

little, and his doctor hopes to bring him around all right.

John Herdt, a tailor living not far from the browery, was also struck by lightning in the same storm. He went into his yard to get some water from the cistern. He felt as if he had received a violent blow on his back. When he recovered consciousness he found himself lying on the ground some distance from the cistern. It is said that the cistern contained water before this stroke of lightning, but that after the storm it was found to be empty.

Scraps of Political News.

Register to-day.

The mogula of the Gleveland and Thurman business men's organizations determined at the Stevens flouse yesterday afternoon to have the parade and speechmaking at the Sub-Treasury at 114 on Saturday after noon. Secretary Fairchild will be there, and perhaps Congressman Mcbillin. The Democratic organizations of the Brewers' Exchange, the Real Estate Exchange, Columbia College Law University, and the Custom House brokers sent word that they will join in the House brokers sent word that they will join in the demonstration. The Stock Exchange Auxiliary Club for Cleveland and Thurman has been swelled to 860 members and Leon Harvier, the Secretary, says that the boys have only lust beaun to join.

The American party State Convention will be held in Albany to morrow.

The David B. Illi Campaign Club of the Twenty-accoud Assembly district will have a ratification meeting this evening at headquarters, 1,100 Third avenue.

About two hundred winders, reed workers, and framers struck at Heywood Bros. & Co. s reed and ration works, in Gardner, Mass., yesterday, to resist a 20 per cent. reduction. Others are expected to leave in

STACKING UP PLUMP BETS. Old Hutch" Buys Heavily on the Decline

ADAM FOREPAUGH HAS PUT \$18,000 John L. Hill of the Quaker City Comes on

with \$10,000 of Harrison Money-Mi-chael Dwyer Covers It-The Betting is About Even-A Ret Involving Marriage, John L. Hill of Philadelphia reached town ast evening and lost no time in getting to the Hoffman House to offer a bet of \$10,000 on Harrison. He met interested persons at once

and was escorted to the St. James Hotel, where Michael Dwyer was ready for the little speculation, taking the Cleveland end of it. Capt. William Connor of the St. James is the stakeholder. Mr. Hill is said to have shown another \$10,000, of which he was ready to make the same disposition, but as he soon drifted out to see the town. THE SUN reporter was unable to

verify the story.

Other bets made last night were Dr. Gibbs, wicked Fred's brother, \$100 to \$80 on Hewitt's election; taken by Jake Hess, and stakes held by Ed. Stokes. Thomas D. Reilly bet Moses Mendel \$350 even that Grant would beat Hewitt; John H. Spellman stakeholder. W. C. Tower bet John Thornton \$100 even that Hewitt would beat Grant. Percy Rockwell bet John Kane \$250 that Flack would beat Murphy for Sheriff. Thomas D. Reilly bet James W. Boyle \$250 that Grant would beat Hewitt; Ex-Register Reilly stakeholder.

S. B. Walton, a prominent Democratic politician of Baitimore, wagered yesterday, with H. G. Parke of New York, \$1,200 to \$1,500 that Cleveland would carry New York State by 10,000 majority.

II. G. Parke of New York, \$1,290 to \$1,590 that Cleveland would carry New York State by 10,000 majority.

Adam Forejaugh said to a reporter of the Philadelphia Tones on Sunday: I have wagered about \$18,000 on Cleveland. The last bet of \$1,000 was made on Saturday. I have been travelling about all over the country for the past six months, and I have had a better opportunity to study the political situation all over tho country than people who are settled in one place. I wouldn't risk \$18,000 on Cleveland if I hadn't pretty good rensons for believing that I was going to win."

The Concinuati Enquirer's Dayton correspondent says there are two cigar stores in Dayton where election bets can be posted. At the one there are 109 bets and at the other 103. There are a few small bets of \$10, but the great majority ranges from \$25 up to \$100 and \$150. The largest bet posted is \$1,000 to \$900 that Cleveland will be elected. This is at Jerry Wallaston's. Nearly every bet was taken, especially on the general result and New York State, until noon to-day, when two gentlemen put up a number of bets on Harrison. There now are at Wallaston's, not taken, five \$10 bets that Harrison will be elected, two \$25 bets, two will be elected.

A Philadelphia telegram says that betting is becoming lively on the result of the Presidential election.

will be elected.

A Philadelphia telegram says that betting is becoming lively on the result of the Presidential election. Ed Ruble, a Ninth district policeman, has wagered nearly \$1,000 that Harrison will be elected. Mercantile Appraiser David Martin is willing to bet \$500 with any Democrat that the latter cannot name three of the four doubtful states that will be carried for Cleveland, and \$500 more that Harrison will be elected. Gilbert Griffin, of Ninth and Javne streets, has made a bet of \$160 to \$200 with Henry Small of Tamaqua, that Harrison will be elected. Gilbert Griffin, of Ninth and Javne streets, has made a bet of \$160 to \$200 with Henry Small of Tamaqua, that Harrison will be elected. Mr. Small says he has \$10,000 more to let on Cleveland, and is willing to give odds of \$100 to \$80 that Mr. Cleveland will remain in the White House, Ex-Assemblyman John Bamford of Camden has bet \$4,000 even with Adam T. Davis, a well-known Democrat, that President Cleveland will not carry New York and New Jersey.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 8.—A curious bet was made at Charleston to-day. A prominent young lady of Democratic views promises to marrs a well-known young man if Harrison is elected. If not, the young man is to pay the young woman \$100.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 8.—A sporting gentleman from New York was to-day challenged to a bet of \$500 against \$400 on Cleveland by Postmaster Walker of Lewiston. The offer was not accepted. Two other Democratic officials in the Lewiston Post. Office desire to give odds on the success of Cleveland in amounts ranging from \$100 to \$500.

Lewiston Post Office desire to give odds on the success of Cleveland in amounts ranging from \$100 to \$500.

Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 8,—Charles G. Purdy, proprietor of the Purdy House Batavia, bet \$500 with Mr. Coyne, a leading Republican of Genesco, Livingston county, that Cleveland would win again this fall. Coyne was bluffing out some Genesco Democrats, and young Purdy happened to be in town to "catch on." It is understood that Coyne is blowing in the Hon. James W. Wadsworth's money. Purdy won several hundred dollars on Cleveland's election in 1834, when his brother was Chairman of the County Committee in Wyoming. R. A. Maxwell, State Superintendent of Insurance, stops at Purdy's hotel when in Batavia, and Pardy is undoubtedly moved considerably by Maxwell's judgment of the situation.

WALTHAM, Oct. 8 .- There are a few black sheep even in the renowned parochial schools in this town, and these incorrigible youngsters der the priest's eye just as much as when they were in the public schools. This is a grievous sin in the eyes of the good Sisters who are detailed to instruct the boys, and an appeal was sent to the truant officer to compel them to atsent to the truant officer to compel them to attend school. That official placed all the responsibility on the shoulders of City Solicitor Armstrong, and agreed to abide by his decision.
The City Solicitor says that the truant officer
has no authority to act unless the parochial
schools have been approved by the School
Board. That is a victory for the young truants.
The parochial schools have not been approved
by the Board, so the youngsters can hook
Jack" with impunity.

The Lady or the Tiger? PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 .- At the Chestnut Street Opera House the McCaull opera company presented to-night, for the first time in this city, Sydney Rosenfeld's opera, " The Lady or the Tiger?" before an audience completely filling the theatre, and one that before the confilling the theatre, and one that before the con-clusion of the performance became most en-thu-lastic, responding to the efforts of the company with encores for every number, while the wit of the story evoked roars of laughter. The McCaull company is one of the most pop-ular organizations that comes to this city, there engagements belog always looked forward to with pleasure, yet never were they more heartily welcomed than to-night, and never did they better deserve it.

BOSTON, Oct. 8 .- Frederick Lincoln, tired of life, swallowed a dose of oil of hemlock, and endured the subsequent agony with unusual fortitude. There is a mystery surrounding the man's death. He was found lying on the sidewalk at the entrance to Boston's most exclusive club, and died at the hospital after giving half a dozen names. Lincoin being the last name on his lips. His identity is unknown. He was well dressed, but there was nothing in his pockets to show where he belonged. Neither do the police know where he got the polson.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. The passenger packet John M. Gilbert sank in the Mississippi, near Chester, Ill., yesterday. No lives were

Mississippi, near Chester, Ili., yesterday. So lives were lost.

Waiter Lloyd Smith of Cheming and David L. Follett of Cheming were noministed by the Democrats for Cheming of the Sixth Judicial district.

Fresident Carter of Williams College has received a gift of 201000 to found a library fund in honor of James Ruthren Adriance of the class of livin, who died a year after graduation.

The Hon. Norman Hall has refused to accept the renoministion for Congress from the Twenty-liftit Feineyl-vania district, and another conference will be held to choose a candidate.

A disastrous flood in the Province of Monkden, about 100 million in northeast of Fekin, caused the death of hundreds of unitives, the destruction of many houses, and the ruin of the crops.

In the recent storm at Nokejorie, in Japan, 3,000 houses were demolsked, clinity-live véssels were consided, injured, or made dependent of on public assistance.

The British currency Commission reports are ready for presentation to Fardanient. The members are explicitly and the recent and the re

in a modified form.

George M. Bradt, a prominent young business man of Chattanoons, was resterday indicated for arson. The Caidwell-triffls block was burned on the night of Aug. it entailing a loss of five lives and nearly half a million dollars. Bradt is charged with having caused the fire. Mrs. Renjamin histricon reached Cincinnati isst might where she will be the guest of the Centennial Commissioners to day. It has been arranged to have a reception this afternoon in Music Hall, when Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. B. B. Hayes, and Mrs. Gov. Foraker will be tressed:

be present.

The steamship Belgic, from Hong Kong, arrived at San Francisco on Sunday, With 176 Chinese on board. All but fifteen, whose destination is Fanania, bid Conton House return errith acc. The steaming by the Conton Course of the Sunday, brought 750 Chinese.

DECEMBER WHEAT GOES DOWN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 .- The bulls were apparent ly in the majority at the opening of the Produce Exchange this morning, but they soon weak-ened. December wheat opened at \$1.22. against \$1.21% as the close Saturday. Five minutes later it sold at \$1.20%. The opening strength appeared to come from the fact that a few small traders were short. After they had covered, the market declined. December wheat sold down to \$1.19 within the first hour. Hutchinson helped the crowd to put the price down, but at the decline he bought everything in sight, even for January delivery. By the time December got down to \$1.17 the reaction set in, and before noon Lecember sold at \$1.19%. It closed at \$1.18%.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 8.-Jacob Ewald of the firm of Fath, Ewald & Co, has for many years been one of the heaviest traders in the St. Louis market. To-day he was caught in the bull wiirlpool and forced to suspend. His losses approximate \$50,000, and are entirely individual, as the deal was an outside flyer. Mr. Ewald was a bull until wheat reached \$1, and then he turned bear. He margined un against a 19-cent loss, and when 19½ came he was compelled to quit.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—Pressey, Wheeler & Co., grain and stock commission men, suspended this morning. Inability to collect \$50,000 due them in margins is the reason assigned for the failure. of Fath, Ewald & Co, has for many years been

CHICAGO TWISTS THE NEW YOLK MARKET.

The turmoil and racketing that have marked the sessions in the wheat pit on the Produce Exchange for a week were gone through with again yesterday. Folks are getting used to the continuous howling, but not one of the brokers or scalpers avers that he is getting accustomed to the meteoric fluctuations. Prices shoot up and down marvellously, but nobody has been reported injured. The galleries were again thronged, many women watching the surging and yelling mob of brokers. It was again clearly evident that Chicago has the say here. After the breigners had covered more of their short lines in the morning the port-packing city jammed prices down, and some of the local scalpers followed only to jump out in the afternoon, when the Chicago men turned and adonted up-track tactics again. In detail the first prices for December and May were widely different. There were two prices for each option, December starting off at \$1.23 and \$1.244, and May at \$1.28 and \$1.288. There was then a slight advance, caused by the foreign covering, followed by a sudden smash in December to \$1.195 and in May to \$1.224. There was a fine old time at this juncture, but the Chicago boys twisted the price of the former back to \$1.205 and the latter to \$1.24. These were the closing figures, and 17.500.000 bushels changed hands, about evenly distributed between the fwo options. Trailing in June was begun. The final price was \$1.25%. CHICAGO TWISTS THE NEW YOLK MARKET.

INTO A SUBWAY TRENCH.

Two Broadway Car Horses Pitch Head First into a Pitfall. A team of horses drawing a crowded car down Broadway shied when in front of the Fifth Avenue Theatre at 7% o'clock last night. A subway trench four feet deep and two feet wide runs along the track on the westerly side of Broadway at this point, and before the driver could tighten the reins or turn the animals aside, one of them fell headlong into the trench. His body was wedged tightly between

trench. His body was wedged tightly between
the walls of the trench. The other horse
reared, and then tumbled into the trench, teo.
Passengers sprang from the car in alarm,
and crowds of men and women came running
from all directions. Policemen cleared a path
for vehicles to pass and for workmen to get at
the imprisoned horses. The men tried to raise
the first horse by running planks down the
walls of the trench on either side and using
them as levers. This did nothing but severely
bruise the horses' ribs.
A gang of regular trench diggers, with picks
and shovels, dug away the west wall of the
trench until they were able to put planking
underneath the horses. It was a tedious job,
though, and it was several hours before the
workmen were able to raise the animals.
They were badly shaken un.

The Unfortunate Westfield,

The ill-fated ferryboat Westfield met with another accident last night while on her 7:30 trip to Staten Island. The boat, crowded with passengers, was entering her slip at St. George when she crashed against the bridge with great when she crashed against the bridge with great force, carrying away her rudderhead and yoke. The passengers received a lively shaking up, but no one was hurt. She had to be laid up for repairs. A large number of passengers who were waiting to go to New York were delayed an hour at St. George until the Southfield arrived to take the place of the disabled boat. A week or more ago the Westfield met with a similar accident at the same place. The accident last night is alleged to have been due to the engineer failing to obey the signals from the pilot house to check the speed of the boat as she was entering the slip.

The Sheriff's Got the Star.

Under Sheriff Sexton seized the entire plant of the Star newspaper yesterday to satisfy five Perkins, Goodwin & Co. of 66 Dunne street for rerkins. Goodwin & Co. of 66 Duane street for white paper furnished. Business Manager Ackerman said that money to satisfy the claims would be procured in a day or two, and there would be no interruption to the business of the paper. Under Sheriff Sexton left two deputies in charge of the office. Lawyer Charles W. Dayton served notice on the Sheriff yesterday that he was the holder of a chattel mortgage upon the property of the a chattel mortgage upon the property of the Star Printing Company for \$25,000.

Run Over by a Horse Car.

While crossing Second avenue, between Thirty-fifth street and Thirty-sixth street, yesterday Thomas Brooks, 23 years old, of 344 East Porty-seven street, was knocked down and run over by car 28 of t Second avenue railroad and had his right log cut off. I was taken to delievue Hospital, and the driver w locked up.

Signal Office Predictions,

For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhodo Island, and Connecticut, fair; cooler; northwest winds, brisk on the coast, attending a storm centre in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
For eastern New York, eastern Penusylvania, and New Jersey, fair, cooler; northwesterly winds; front New Jersey, tar. cooler; northwesterly winds; frost bednesday morning.
For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, fair. cooler; northwesterly winds; frosts bednesday morning.
For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, and western New York, light local rains followed Tuesday night by fair, cooler, northerly winds; frosts Wednesday morning.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Register to day. Mr. Daniel O'Shea has been elected President of the Serrymen's Patriotic and Benevolent Association of New York. New York.

Two hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety cents was received at the Mayor's office yesterday for the yellow fever sufferers.

When time came to turn out the lodgers at the East Twenty-accord street police station yesterday morning, one of them, Oscar Dimean, was found dead sitting in a chair.

Nine bundred and forty-five thousand, six hundred and seventy nine dellars and sixteen cents in taxes was paid yesterday. The grand total for the week is \$8,235,841.01. Sa. 235, 841.01.

No opposition [was made by Duncan D. McRean to Walston H. Brown's application to be appointed receiver of the firm of Brown, Howard 2 Co., aqueduct contractors of which both are members, and Judge O'Brien has made Mr. Brown receiver with a bond of \$50,000.

Young Mrs. Beside Hannan of ICS East 112th street was taken to the Hariem Hospital has evening suffering from a wond upon the head cancel by a kick from heat husband. James Bannan, at their home. The doctors at the hospital put three stitches in the scalp and she went home. Bannan was not arrested.

Linon: John McPherson. Nelson P. McPadden, Sannal McRichard and John Lyle.

Inducator Scients and Captains Booker and Clinchy presented yeaterney a handsomely formed set of resonations of the widow of folice y again Charles McDonnells home the widow of folice y again Charles McDonnells home that the street station, at Mrs. McDonnells home this record and esteem in which topic McDonnell was held by the Police Department.

The funeral of George R. Chipman, late the treasurer of the Natropolitan Opera Hosse, will take place to day at the Little Church Around the Corner. The pallebarers will be: Manager Station, of the McTopolitan Opera Home: Themas Magnire tusiness manager of the Fourierinh Street Theater, F. M. Reproblem manager of the Eden Masser James Backley, of the first Railway Charles Veich and Max Hirsch. The burial will be at Wordlaws.

William clotter, a lanky fellow of The will touched hair and cold him eyes, who is a new; as the leader of the Second Sevence stable gang. Set Guit Years in the leader of the Second Sevence stable gang.

WILDLY CHEERING GOV. HILL

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO COOPER UNIONS WOULDN'T HATE HELD THE LABOR MEETING. Cold Facts and Level-headed Argument

Bring Over Men who Thought the Same ton Ballot Bill a Good One-An Able and Lucid Presentation of the Democratio Party's Claim to the Workingman's Suffrage and of the Democratic Governor's Faithfulness to his Great Trust.

All the working men and women that the great hall of Cooper Union would hold and as many more that it wouldn't hold assembled in and about that building last night to hear Governor David B. Hill talk, It was the biggest aggregation of sturdy bone and muscle, nimble fingers, and ready brain that the hall and the street outside of it ever held. and the enthusiasm with which it greeted the Governor, and the untiring and intelligent attention with which it listened to him for nearly two hours. was the best evidence that could have been given of the thorough sympathy and understanding on the one hand and the hearty appreciation on the other that exists between the laboring masses of this city and the man who has been their sincere and earnest champion and defender. Great placards on the wall back of the platform read:

SUPPORT YOUR FRIENDS AND DEFRAT

The way the audience stood up and howled when the Governor appeared showed that everybody in the hall meant to do that very thing. The faint sound of the same cheer. heard as it was, caught up in the street and echoed there again and again, Indicated to those inside that a considerable number of folks not inside were also of the same way of

thinking.

Capt. McCullagh and a squad of his tallest policemen had their hands full in keeping the enthusiastic mob from trampling on itself in its attempt to get near enough to see the Governor, if not to hear him. Half an hour before the meeting began it was necessary to clear the steps leading down to the hall, and to re-fuse admission to all except those having tickets for seats on the platform. Every aisle and the corridors outside were packed with men, and two policemen standing at the front of each aisle kept the crowd from pressing forward and smashing the orchestra and the reporters into an indistinguishable mass against the front of the platform. In the level area on the floor, right in front of the speaker's desk, there were as many women as men in the audience, and the way they waved their handkerchiefs and shrieked little feminine cheers every once in a while must have warmed the cockles of the handsome Governor's bachelor heart.

Among those on the platform were Secretaries James McKimm and Philip Wentz and these

Vice-Presidents:
Philip J. Scannell, Matthew Barr, Edward Finklestons,
John F. Cunningham, Walter Keech, John W. Bogers,
Charles Rogers, Daniel Smith, Samuel Riker, John F.
Hill, Edward Barnes, John H. Clark, Edward J. Doutney, Henry G. Seaman, John E. Fallen, C. C. Coon, Jas. H. Kearney, J. O'Neili, Dennis Long, Horace L. Wells, E. H. Purdy, J. J. Thompson, J. A. Staunton, F. A. Barter, Geo. F. Murray, Simon Gompers, Joseph Harris, Joseph Nedgedly, Jas. E. Pell, Bernard Connell, James McKenna, Cornelius Murray, Edward B. Murphy, Ben-jamin Woodruff, John W. Briest, Bobert Farrell, Louis A. Schopa, Peter A. Flynn, James Mulgrew, William F. Keating, Thomas F. Scully, Frank M. Horn, Nathan D.

Boulelle, Andrew Corrigan, Edward O'Neill.
Col. Fellows, coming in while the Governor was speaking, received a storm of applause, Gov. Hill was on hand before 8 o'clock and remained in a side room shaking hands and chatting cordially with his numerous personal acquaintances among the labor leaders. As he came upon the stage there was a wild scene. Everybody stood up and shouted, hats went up in the air, bandannas waved from canes and fluttered above the heads of the men on the platform, and from every side could be heard, above the cheers, enthusiastic remarks shouted out by men who couldn't be contented simply

with the cheering. The Governor seemed surprised at the warmth of the ovation, looked about him, bowed again and again, and finally stepped back from the group of men that surrounded hir and sat down in a red leather chair beneath a

picture of himself that hung upon the wall. When some degree of quiet was restored Chairman Walter Keech of the Committee on Arrangements announced that James P. Archibald would preside over the meeting. There were a few cries of disparagement this, but they were quickly drowned in shouts of "Put him out!" addressed to the disturbers. Mr. Archibald, in introducing Gov. Hill, renewed the enthusiasm by referring to him as the man who had stood by laboring men long and truly. "I believe," ne added, "that in refusing to sign the Saxton Electoral bill he acted wisely and prudently. It was a bogus bill, born in deceit and hatched in conspiracy to defeat the will of the people. It is no more like the Australian system of voling than chalk is like cheese."

Ing than chalk is like cheese."

NINE CHEERS FOR THE GOVERNOR,
Gov. Hill was received with three cheers,
followed by "three more for the next Governor," and "three more for the defender of the
rights of labor." He was evidently feeling tiptoo, and his voice rang out full and clear above
the noise and confusion arising from the efforts
of the crowd out in the corridors to get nearer.
In almost his first sentence be struck a popular chord, when he referred to the "statesmanlike course of the Prosident of the United
States." The applause was almost as much
for the honest, hearty way in which this was
said as for the sentiment itself.

"War taxes ought to cease." "I do not advocate tariff destruction, but tariff reduction,
and "the place for the surplus is in the pockets of the people, not in the Federal Treasury,"
were other sentences which caught the fancy
of the crowd. During his tariff talk a large
floral horseshee, surmounted by a star, with
the initials, "D. B. H.," was brought upon the
platform and the Governor had to take a rest
while the audience cheered awhile. This was
written on a card that went with the horseshoe:

Governor Hill: Year father worked at the carpenter's
bench for ferty years. I have worked at the blacksmith's ferge for forty years. You have been the honest friend of the workingman.

OWER PALLON, 02 Park street.

NINE CHEERS FOR THE GOVERNOR.

beneator lefty years. You have been the honest friend of the workingman.

And when the Governor said. "I know not whother you agree or disagree with me," a voice shouted. "We're wid ye!" and the crowd howled delightedly, while the Governor laughed and said it really did look that way. The most nearble triumen of the night, however, rewarded the Governor's statement of his position toward steeteral refers. When he began on that subject the andience became distinctly cold. It cheered when he briefly stated the provisions of the bill which he had vetoed, and manifested a disposition that would have discouraged a less frank and open fighter than the Governor. He plunged right into the subject, apologizing for nothing, and making no attempt to smooth over anything. As he brought out the defects of the Saxton oill, and eleverly illustrated want would have been their exast effect, the temper of the audience began to change. When he asked what would be the effect of the vast nower which that bill would have ledged in the nands of the one man in whom it placed the easted what would be the effect of the vast nower which that bill would have ledged in the nands of the one man in whom it placed the easted what would be the some one should. He'd put us all in a holo!" and the audience warmed itself up and shouted as though it were itself again.

"I am not here to applicate for vetoing the Saxton idil," he said, and applause stopped him. "Under the same circumstances I would do it again," are cantinued, and the crowd cheered heartly. When finally he concluded, "Upon this resord I am willing to stand or fall," there was an approving tumult almost as great as that which had greeted his first appearance, and even the vigorous teeting of the Carl Sahu band was best in the enthusiastic din. This was the Governor's speech:

Mit, Principlent and Workinsman of New York: Applause, I I thank year for this kind and to the ender.

Mil. PRINIDENT AND WORKINGMEN OF NEW YOLE: Appliance, I thank was for this kind and you sent me asking the to address the working-men of New York upon the labor issues of the day. I awail myself of this operatuality to ex-press to you my views in reference to those questions which I think intimately concern your welfare. You will permit mot speak to you a few moments with reference to national